Crop Production

Release:
June 11, 1962
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1962

All Wheat production is forecast at 1,058 million bushels, 14 percent less than the 1961 crop and 6 percent below average.

Winter Wheat crop is now estimated at 846 million bushels, 21 percent smaller than last year and 3 percent below average.

All Spring Wheat production is forecast at 211 million bushels, a third more than last year's drouth-stricken crop.

Peach production at 77.2 million bushels, is 1 percent less than last year but 18 percent above average.

Pear crop is placed at 28.1 million bushels, up 4 percent from 1961 but 3 percent below average.

Late Spring Potato crop is now estimated at 20.4 million hundredweight, 27 percent less than last year and 14 percent lower than average.

Early Summer Potato crop is estimated at 12.6 million hundredweight, 19 percent below 1961 but 2 percent greater than average.

Milk production for May is estimated at 12.5 billion pounds, 1 percent more than both last year and average.

Egg production for May at 5.7 billion eggs, was nearly 3 percent greater than 1961 and 2 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (6-62)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

Crop	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated June 1, 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated June 1, 1962
Winter wheat ..... bu.	22.0	26.4	24.2	876,232	1,076,274	846,216
	Condition					
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
All spring wheat ... bu.	--	--	--	252,331	158,431	1/211,454
Rye	83	88	84	---	---	---
Hay, all	84	85	83	---	---	---
Hay, wild	80	79	83	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa	86	86	87	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy	86	87	82	---	---	---
Pasture	84	84	78	---	---	---

Crop	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated June 1, 1962
Peaches ..... bu.	2/ 65,566	2/ 74,315	2/ 77,895	77,199
Pears ..... "	2/ 28,986	25,621	27,080	28,091
Sweet cherries .... ton	2/ 88	2/ 71	101	103
Apricots ..... "	2/ 202	2/ 243	2/ 191	164

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/

Crop	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	124,114	126,760	116,635	134,635
Grapefruit	43,137	41,620	43,300	43,100
Lemons	15,064	18,230	14,340	16,500

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE HARVESTED			YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Ind. 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Ind. 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Ind. 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.7	23.5	21.8	156.8	211.4	193.3	4,327	4,967	4,213
E.Spring	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	183.1	138.5	3,691	4,650	3,339
L.Spring	159.8	134.4	110.0	152.1	208.5	185.8	23,833	28,023	20,440
E.Summer	113.6	98.6	89.7	111.3	157.2	140.6	12,423	15,496	12,612

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
April	10,890	11,200	11,340	5,680	5,538	5,622
May	12,459	12,375	12,533	5,602	5,563	5,704
Jan.-May Incl.	51,876	53,806	54,721	27,450	26,876	27,257

APPROVED:

J. A. Baker

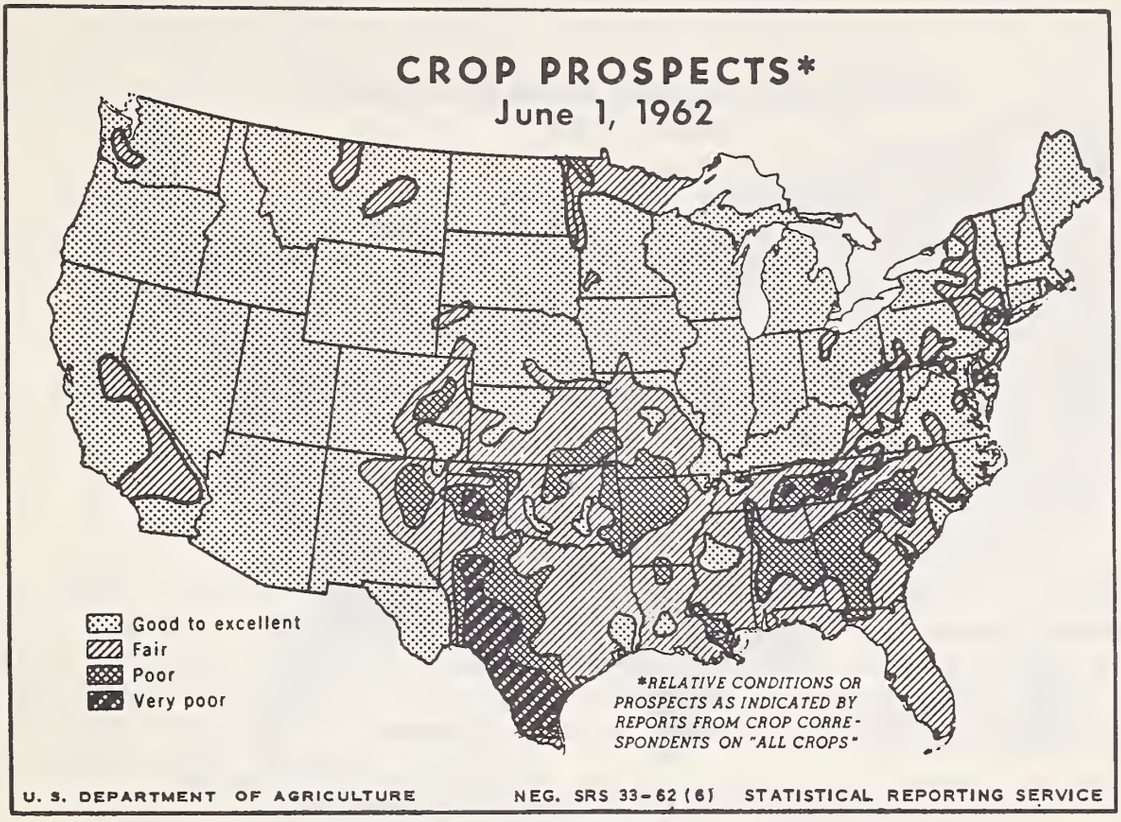
By Designation of the Secretary of Agriculture

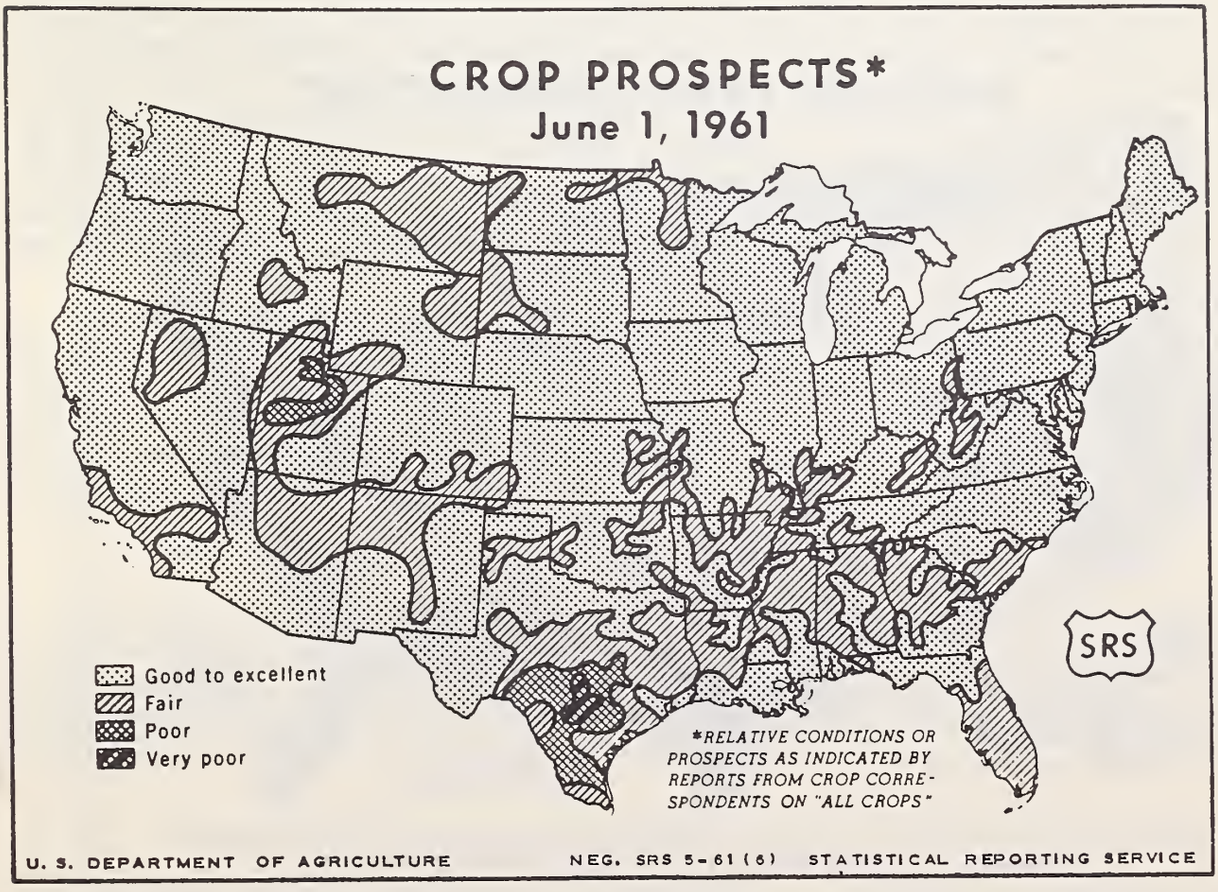
GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1962

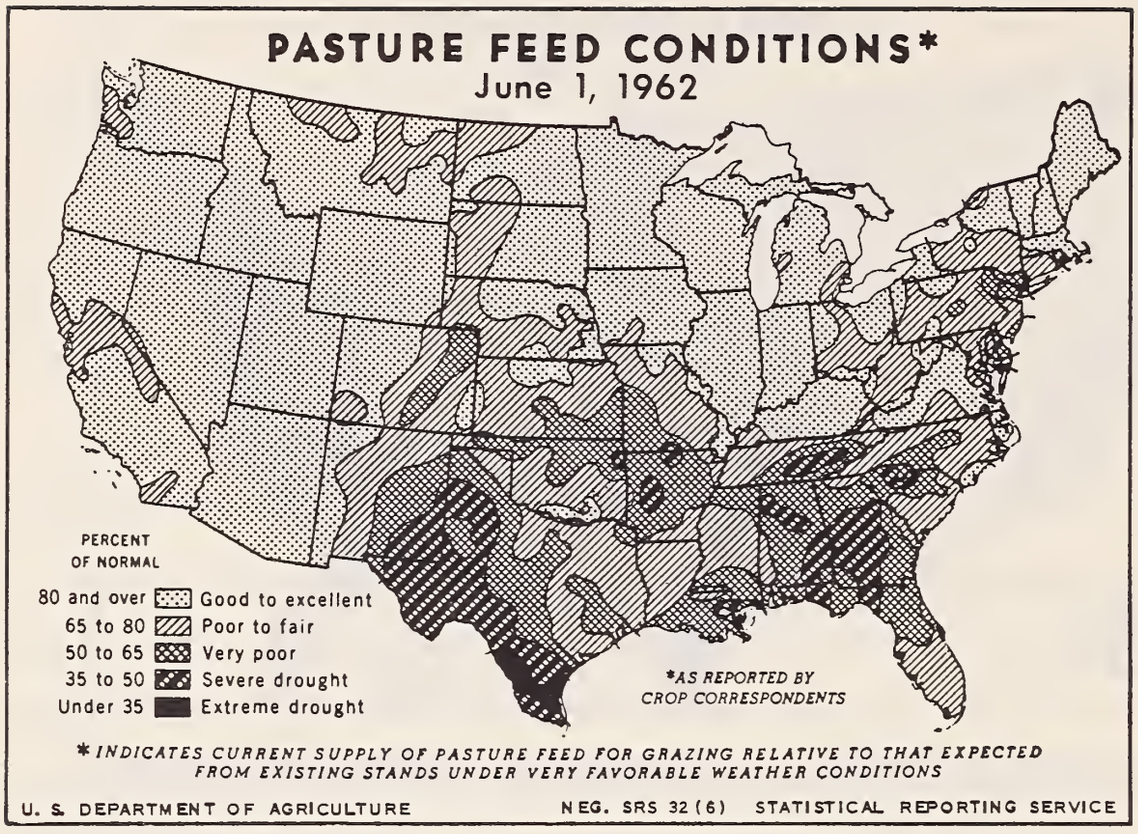
Field work and crop progress were generally ahead of normal on June 1 except in the Pacific States where the season has been lagging. Winter wheat prospects declined during May as above normal temperatures sapped available moisture reserves at the critical filling period in Southern Plains States. Spring wheat prospects are generally good although wet soils have hampered seeding in Eastern North Dakota and Western Minnesota. Corn, sorghum, and soybean seeding is ahead of last year and normal. Pastures and hay crops were held back by cool weather in the western third of the country and by dry soils in the South Central and North and South Atlantic areas. Cotton planting made rapid progress until dry soils caused delays late in the month. Deciduous fruit production is expected to be below last year as more winter and early season frost damage becomes evident. Moisture supplies are generally adequate to excessive in the Northern Plains States. Late May rains brought the Corn Belt up to normal and relieved to some extent the critically dry South Central area. Rainfall has kept soils wet in the Northern Mountain and Pacific States, but the Southwest has been drawing on the generally adequate supplies of irrigation water.

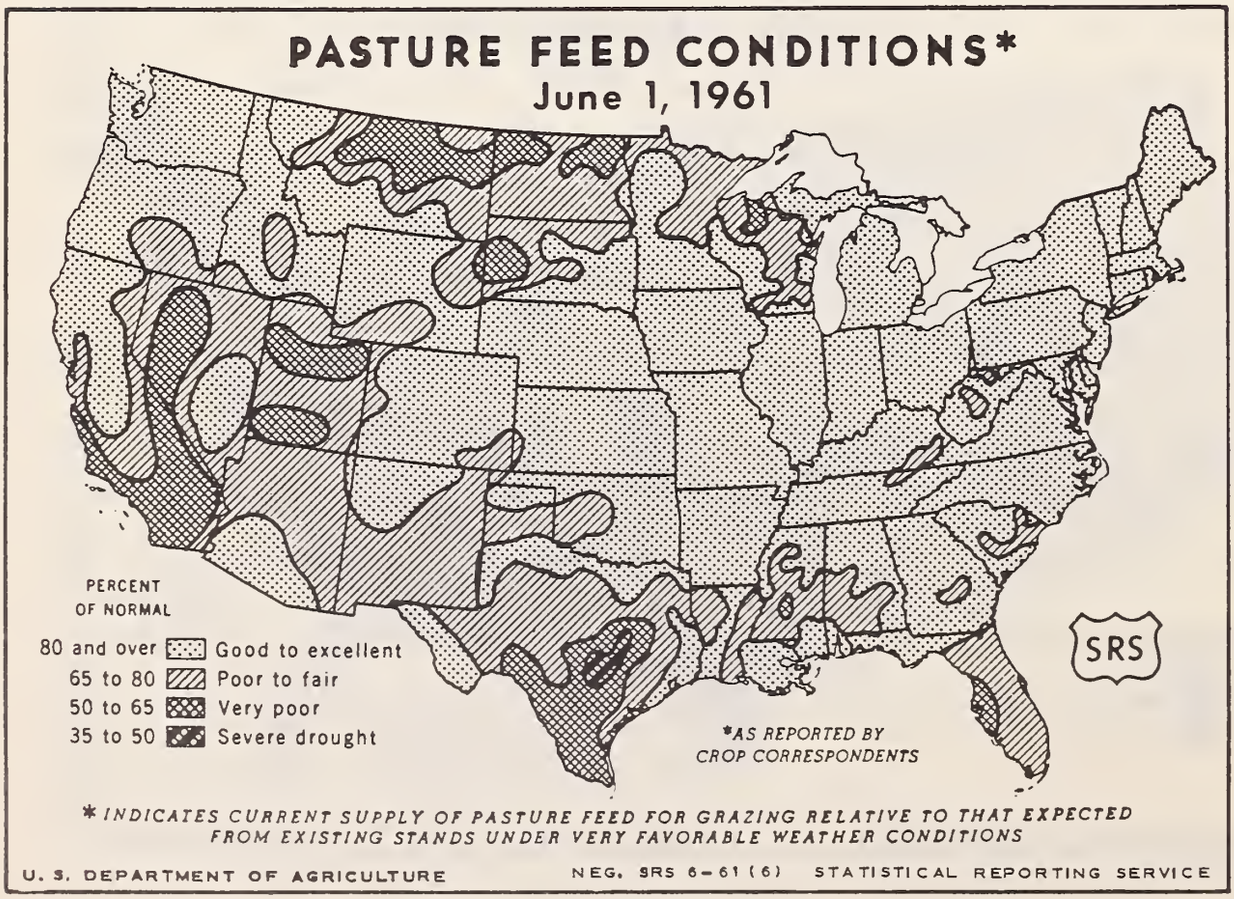
May Weather a Reversal of Last Year

Temperatures during May were generally above normal from the Rocky Mountains eastward except for the New England States. This was almost an exact reversal of the pattern a year earlier when the West was above normal and the rest of the Nation cool. Many weather stations from the Plains eastward recorded new highs for several days during May this year and some areas had monthly average temperatures ranging up to 10 degrees above normal. In contrast, weather stations in Oregon recorded the second coldest May in more than 60 years.


CROP PROSPECTS*
June 1, 1962
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 33-62 (6) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE


CROP PROSPECTS*
June 1, 1961
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
SRS
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 5-61 (6) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
June 1, 1962
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 32 (6) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
June 1, 1961
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
SRS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 6-61 (6) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

The high temperatures in the eastern two-thirds of the Nation dried soils rapidly and enabled farmers to make excellent progress in field work during the early part of the month. Surface soil moisture was rapidly depleted especially in the southern areas causing some deterioration of growing crops and a slow down of seeding activity later in the month.

Rainfall was normal or above from the Pacific Northwest to the Central Corn Belt while Southern and Atlantic areas were short of moisture. The Northern Plains States, a drought area in 1961, received two to three times the normal May precipitation. Surface soils have been too wet to work in some areas of the Dakotas and Minnesota and subsoil reserves have been improved but not fully replenished. Cloudy and cool weather held back plant growth as well as field work in the Northern Mountain and Pacific States especially during the first half of May. Much of the Southern Plains area received rains about the first of May, but waited nearly four weeks before again receiving substantial amounts of moisture. Violent thundershower activity with tornadoes and hail characterized the late May storms with locally severe damage to crops and farm property from Texas into the Corn Belt. Gulf States from Mississippi eastward received little rain during the month and critically dry conditions were threatening crop progress. Showers in the last few days of the month brought some relief but dry pockets still existed. North and South Atlantic States were also dry, but light showers during the month kept these areas from becoming critical.

Winter Wheat Prospects Decline

Expected production of the 1962 winter wheat crop declined for the second month as high temperatures seared the crop in the Southern Plains during the critical heading and filling period. The crop ripened rapidly and by June 1 combines were working as far north as southern Kansas--a week or more ahead of the normal pattern. Rains at the end of May came too late to materially increase yields in areas where the crop had already ripened, but was beneficial for filling heads in later areas. The indicated production is 21 percent smaller than last year and 3 percent below average. The expected yield of 24.2 bushels per acre compares with 26.4 for 1961, and the 1951-60 average of 22.0 bushels.

Spring wheat seeding was practically complete by June 1 except for the northern Red River area of North Dakota and Minnesota where wet soils have held up field work. Surface soil moisture is favorable and recent rains have added to subsoil reserves. The all-spring wheat crop of 211 million bushels compares with the 1961 crop of 158 million and the 1951-60 average of 252 million.

Other Small Grains Show Varied Progress

Hot, dry weather during May pushed winter barley to early maturity in the Southern Plains area with some reduction in expected yields. Combining was about one-third complete in Oklahoma and underway by June 1 in Southern Kansas. Cool weather delayed the crop in the Western States and harvest is a week or more later than usual.

Seeding of spring oats made rapid progress in late April and early May and the high May temperatures resulted in rapid growth. Eastern Corn Belt States reported early heading and short straw, but the West North Central area indicated good crop conditions. Spring barley seeding got off to a fast start, but rains during the latter half of May slowed field work in the Dakota-Minnesota area where farmers were waiting for soils to dry. Flax seeding also was delayed with farmers in Northwest Minnesota just starting to seed by June 1. About 60 percent of the North Dakota and 20 percent of the South Dakota acreage remained to be seeded. Flax harvest in Texas was only 40 percent complete by June 1 compared to 90 percent a year earlier. Winter damage reduced acreage and retarded development of the remaining acreage. Rice planting neared completion by June 1, but some South Central acreage was delayed because of short topsoil moisture. California rice seeding is completed with early fields well above water and growing satisfactorily.

Corn, Sorghum and Soybean Planting Ahead of Normal

Farmers made rapid progress in planting the 1962 corn crop and by June 1 were ahead of the usual pace. Near ideal planting conditions prevailed over most of the Central Corn Belt during May. Over 95 percent of the Iowa acreage was in the ground by the end of May-slightly ahead of last year and well above average. Cultivation of earlier fields was underway with about 15 percent of the acreage covered by June 1. Soils were becoming hard to work in Ohio and across the southern edge of the Corn Belt States by the end of the month. Wet soils and cloudy weather in late May caused some delays in Northern Corn Belt States. Corn planting was ahead of the usual pattern in the North Atlantic States although dry soils were slowing germination by the end of the month. South Atlantic and South Central areas made rapid progress early in May, but seeding operations dropped off as high temperatures sapped soil moisture. Early fields were wilting and twisting during the heat of the day and firing was evident in scattered areas. Rains at the end of the month should result in rapid recovery of the early fields and enable farmers to complete delayed plantings. In the Western States, corn planting was nearing completion in the north although cool, cloudy weather slowed progress in Washington and Oregon. In the Southwest, May rainfall was light, but favorable irrigation water reserves assure a good crop on most of the acreage.

Sorghum planting made rapid progress in the Southern Plains area in early May as farmers finished cotton work early. However, progress slowed as soils became dry late in the month. The percentage planted was ahead of last year in Oklahoma and Texas while nearly one-half of the Kansas crop was seeded by June 1 compared to the average of about one-third. Soybean planting was about three-fourths completed in Illinois by the end of May-about ten days ahead of average and a week ahead of last year. Progress in other soybean producing States was also well advanced.

Dry Soils Slow Cotton Planting

Cotton planting made rapid strides in early May throughout the Southeast, but growers held up as soils became hard and dry. Early seeded acreage came

up to good stands. Cotton plants have made relatively good progress, but were beginning to suffer before the end of May showers. Stands on later plantings were irregular as seed germination was spotted. Some fields with poor stands will be replanted following the rains. Oklahoma and Texas growers also speeded cotton planting during early May, but tapered off after mid-month. By the end of May about four-fifths of the Texas crop and nine-tenths of the Oklahoma acreage was seeded, both ahead of average. Replanting of some acreage is expected following the heavy rain and hail storms at the end of May in the plains area of Texas and in south west and west central Oklahoma. Cotton is squaring in the Blacklands of Texas and the first bale of cotton from South Texas is expected in early June. Cotton planting is virtually complete in Arizona, California, and New Mexico with chopping and cultivation making good progress. Development of the crop has been slowed by cool temperatures but plant growth is considered favorable in most areas.

Tobacco, Peanuts and Other Crops Variable

Hot dry weather was unfavorable for establishing good stands of tobacco from Virginia southward, but rains at the end of the month improved conditions. Plants were plentiful and some growers have reset one or more times to obtain a stand. Irrigated fields in Georgia and Florida are in good condition while non-irrigated fields were considered poor until recent rains brought a good response. Transplanting has made rapid progress in Kentucky and Tennessee with plants plentiful.

Planting of peanuts in Virginia was more than 85 percent complete by June 1 with uniform stands. Stands are somewhat ragged in North Carolina, Georgia, and Oklahoma especially on later planted fields. Planting of the Oklahoma-Texas acreage is well advanced and recent rains will speed progress.

Sugar beets are in good shape in California with planting completed and many crops thinned. Thinning was well underway in the Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado areas, but seeding was delayed by wet soils in Minnesota and by dry soils in Michigan. Planting of dry beans was delayed by cool weather in the western areas and has been slowed by dry soils in Michigan and New York.

Hay and Pastures Decline During May

The June 1 condition of all hay crops averaged 83 percent--2 points below last year and one point under the average for June 1. For the entire country pasture condition average 78 percent of normal on June 1 compared to 83 percent a month earlier and 84 percent on June 1, 1961. Usually pasture condition advances about 3 points during May but this year a decline of 5 points was reported.

Hay and pasture crops suffered from the high temperatures and limited moisture supplies during May over most of the Eastern Corn Belt, North and South Atlantic and South Central States. May weather brought further damage to the hay and pasture crops in the northern part of this area where stands had been weakened by severe winter weather and limited snow cover.

Moisture supplies were short over most of the South and East, but were especially evident in the sharply reduced hay and pasture prospects in the southern tier of States. Central Corn Belt and Northern Plains States had good to excellent hay and pasture prospects. Snow cover was adequate for winter protection in this area. Soil moisture levels are much improved in the Minnesota-Dakota area that was critically dry in 1961. In the Western States, forage crops were slowed by cool May temperatures, but favorable moisture supplies enhance prospects for the season.

Spring Vegetables and Potatoes Under Last Year

Combined production of spring vegetables and melons is expected to be 8 percent less than last year. Cool weather over the West and hot, dry weather in Southern areas reduced prospects during May. Spring crops showing less production than in 1961 are asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, lettuce, tomatoes, and watermelons. Partially offsetting increases were indicated for beets, cantaloupes, carrots, and sweet corn. Estimates of early summer vegetables and melons indicate an output totaling 3 percent less than last year with carrots the only crop showing an increase in production. Prospective acreage of 9 vegetables, which usually make up about 94 percent of the crops for commercial processing, is expected to be 1 percent above the 1961 total. Early spring potato prospects improved during May, but 1962 production is still estimated to be 28 percent less than last year. Late spring potato production is now expected to be 27 percent smaller than the 1961 crop. The first forecast of the 1962 early summer potato crop indicates a reduction of 19 percent from last year's output.

Deciduous Fruit Lower-Citrus Above Last Year

The 1962 production of deciduous fruits is expected to be below last year, but above average. More pears, prunes, sweet cherries, and for the western States more sour cherries are in prospect than a year ago. The peach crop is expected to be down slightly from last year and so is production of California plums. Indications are that the apple crop will also fall below the 1961 level. The California almond crop is expected to be down one-third from last year, slightly more than offsetting the 31 percent increase for walnuts.

The 1961-62 orange crop is expected to be 15 percent larger than last year with 82 percent of the crop harvested by June 1. About 88 percent of the grapefruit had been picked by June 1, with the total crop expected to be about the same as last year. For the 1962-63 crop, the June 1 condition of oranges was the same as a year ago in California, down slightly in Florida, while Arizona was sharply below the June 1, 1961 level. Florida grapefruit showed a higher condition on June 1, 1962 than a year ago, but in California condition was slightly lower. Arizona was sharply below a year ago. In Texas and Louisiana damage from the January freeze was so severe that it was impractical to determine the June 1 condition of those citrus crops.

Egg and Milk Production Exceeds Last Year

May egg output was 3 percent larger than a year earlier as increases were recorded both in number of layers and rate of lay. Production was above May 1961 in the East North Central, South Atlantic, South Central and Western States. Egg production was lower than last year in the North Atlantic area while the West North Central States had the lowest production for the month since 1938. Milk production in the United States during May was 1 percent larger than a year earlier and 1 percent above the 1951-60 average for the month. For the first 5 months of the year, milk production totaled 2 percent more than in the same period of 1961.

WINTER WHEAT: Production is forecast at 846 million bushels, 230 million bushels below last year and 30 million bushels below average. The June 1 forecast is 45 million bushels below the forecast of a month ago as a result of sharply lower prospects in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, the South Central States as well as the South Atlantic States. Partially offsetting these declines from the May 1 forecast were improved crop prospects in the Pacific Northwest, South Dakota, and the eastern Corn Belt States.

In the last ten years, the average change in the United States production estimates from June 1 to harvest has been 61 million bushels, ranging from a minimum of 5 million bushels to a maximum of 115 million bushels.

Harvest of the 1962 winter wheat crop started in mid-May in the Southern Plains of Texas. By June 1 combining was going on in nearly all Texas wheat areas and in south western Oklahoma. Harvest started about June 1 in north central Oklahoma and south central Kansas, but was temporarily halted by rains the first week of June. Crop development has been ahead of normal in all areas except Montana and the Pacific Northwest where cool weather has slowed growth.

The indicated yield of 24.2 bushels per harvested acre is the fourth highest of record, being exceeded in 1958, 1960, and 1961. Last year's yield was 26.4 bushels per acre.

Prospects in Kansas suffered a further decline during May. Hot, dry weather the first half of May caused premature ripening in southern counties. In the hardest hit areas of southwest Kansas many fields were badly burned, halting head development and causing many sterile spikelets. Rain after mid-May arrested the decline in northern Kansas.

In Nebraska, the crop deteriorated in early May due to drought conditions. Rain after the middle of the month materially benefited the crop, but was too late to halt an over-all drop in crop prospects.

Texas experienced the driest May since 1927. Dry weather coupled with hot winds prevented any crop improvement. Dryland yields are reported to range generally from 8-15 bushels and irrigated yields are in the 30-50 bushel bracket. Oklahoma, swept by hot dry winds during nearly all of May, suffered further losses in wheat production prospects. Late May rain is expected to aid the later developing wheat.

In Colorado, dry weather and hot winds caught much of the southeastern crop in the late boot stage causing severe damage. Rain late in May benefited wheat in the northeastern counties although hail accompanying the rain caused extensive losses. Harvest is expected to start about June 15.

Prospects in Montana held even during May as good rains relieved the moisture shortage. Cool weather promoted stooling. In the Pacific Northwest, prospects improved during May due to a continued build-up of soil moisture. Cool weather has caused the crop to lag in development. Traces of yellow stripe rust are showing up in areas of Washington and Oregon.

In the Corn Belt the crop held its own or improved, except in Missouri where dry weather caused a sharp decline in prospects. The Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio crops improved under nearly ideal May growing conditions.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: An all spring wheat crop of 211 million bushels is forecast, based on June 1 conditions. This would be a third larger than the relatively low 1961 production but 16 percent below average.

Spring seedings were accomplished at a near normal date under generally favorable conditions except for wet weather delays along the Canadian Border. Prospects of a relatively poor season due to dry soils at the beginning of the planting season were mostly removed by unusually favorable May rainfall. The most northerly areas are currently faced with late seedings due to excessive moisture and would welcome warm, sunny weather. However, offsetting these seeding delays are greatly improved production prospects on the acreage in the ground as soil moisture is generally adequate.

Production of durum wheat is estimated at 43 million bushels, compared with 19 million bushels in 1961 and the average of 25 million bushels. If realized, this production would be the largest since 1948. Production of durum in North Dakota, the major producing State, is expected to be more than double last year as plentiful May rains boosted soil moisture, although delaying plantings. By early June, more than 10 percent of the expected acreage had not been seeded due to wet soils.

Spring wheat production other than durum is indicated at 169 million bushels this year as against 139 million bushels in 1961, and average production of 227 million bushels.

ALL WHEAT: All wheat production in 1962 is forecast at 1,058 million bushels, 14 percent below last year and 6 percent below average.

RYE: The condition of rye on June 1 was 84 percent of normal, 1 percent above average, but 4 percent below a year earlier. Nationally the condition dropped 4 percent from May 1 compared to the average decline for this period of 3 percent. Rye condition remained unchanged from May 1 in 6 States and increased in 7 States, but the improvement was more than offset by declines in 18 States. Condition of rye in the North Central and Western States, which includes the main rye producing States, remained good to excellent except in Colorado where hot dry weather lowered prospects. The South Atlantic and South Central States experienced dry weather accompanied by warm temperatures during May, which lowered the condition.

The rye crop continued to make favorable development with general rains during May in the main rye producing States of the North Central area. Heading has started in the Dakotas and is almost complete in Nebraska. Rye condition in Kansas dropped due to dry weather, especially in the southern areas. Harvest began ahead of normal in several southern States as dry, warm weather forced maturity.

SUGAR CROPS (1960 and 1961 Crops Revised): Sugar beet production in 1961 totaled 17,664,000 tons--8 percent more than the preceding year and 4 percent more than the previous record of 17,015,000 tons produced in 1959. The 1961 crop was harvested from 1,076,800 acres with a yield of 16.4 tons per acre. The yield was equal to the 1950-59 average and the lowest since 1954.

Sugarcane harvested for sugar on the Mainland (Louisiana and Florida) amounted to 9,154,000 tons, the largest crop of record and 28 percent above the 1960 crop. Final production was 6 percent higher than estimated as of December 1, 1961. The Louisiana crop yielded 25.7 tons of cane per acre, 1.3 tons above the record set in 1955 and the Florida yield was above average. Sugarcane production for sugar in Hawaii, at 9,595,000 tons, was up 994,000 tons from 1960. This production has been exceeded only by the crops of 1955 and 1956.

United States production of sugar, raw value, totaled 4,268,000 tons--2,318,000 tons from sugar beets, 858,000 tons from Mainland sugarcane, and 1,092,000 tons from sugarcane grown in Hawaii. Sugar produced from beets was 5 percent lower than the record-high 1960 output. New record-high sugar production was set in each of the two Mainland sugarcane States, with Louisiana 32 percent and Florida 19 percent above their previous records.

The estimated value of the 1961 Mainland crops of sugar beets and sugarcane to growers was $268.0 million, excluding payments under the Sugar Act. Sugar beets were valued at $192.5 million and sugarcane for sugar and seed at $75.5 million. Comparable values for the 1960 crops were $190.1 million for sugar beets and $57.2 for Mainland sugarcane.

HAY: Hay prospects for 1962 were near average for the Nation on June 1, but varied considerably across the country. The June 1 condition of all hay was 83 percent--2 points below a year earlier, and 1 point below average.

This was a slight decrease from May 1 when condition was reported above a year earlier and equal to the average. During May, however, hay condition decreased appreciably in most of the southern and eastern States from lack of moisture. This was partially offset by improved conditions in the western Corn Belt and northern Plains States so that National prospects are down very little from either last month or average.

In New England, hay condition was down from a year earlier. Winter kill was more than normal because of lack of a protective snow cover, while May was cold and wet in some areas and too dry in others. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, hay condition decreased because of dry weather. Very little rainfall was reported either in April or May. First crop alfalfa, already harvested in much of the area, yielded fairly well, but second growth was slow. Due to dry pastures and slow growth of grass there was less than usual clipping of pastures and meadows for hay. However, appreciable early June rains should improve prospects in these regions.

Hay condition on June 1 was also down from a year earlier in the Eastern Corn Belt, and extending as far as New York. Plants were damaged by winter kill because of lack of snow cover early in the season and also by hot and dry weather in May. Stands were often thin and short as alfalfa harvest was getting under way. In the Western Corn Belt and extending into the Dakotas, hay condition is excellent. In most of this area there was little winter kill because of the heavy snow cover and soil moisture was plentiful due to rather generous May rainfall. Prospects in Wisconsin, the largest hay producing State, were up sharply from both last year and average because of favorable winter and spring weather. Harvest is expected to be earlier than usual.

In the Western States, hay condition was up a little from a year earlier in most areas, however, growth has been slowed by cool weather. Moisture supplies have been adequate except in the South. In the Northwest, the first crop of alfalfa was harvested a week later than usual with only fair yield. Cool weather retarded growth and permitted some growth of grass and weeds in alfalfa. Prospects for the second crop are good, however, with adequate soil moisture and the coming of seasonably warmer weather.

APPLES: The June 1 condition of apples indicates a 1962 commercial crop smaller than last year although above average. Prospects for the Eastern States and the Central States are well below last year but above average. The situation is reversed in the Western States where the outlook is for a slightly larger crop than in 1961, but below average.

New England and New York had an earlier bloom than last year and conditions generally were favorable for pollination. There was no appreciable frost damage. In New England, McIntosh and Cortland trees had a better bloom than other varieties while Baldwins had the lightest bloom. New Jersey weather favored pollination and the set of fruit indicates a better crop than last year. Cool, damp weather in Pennsylvania during bloom hampered pollination.

A post-bloom freeze and late May hail storms caused only light damage to the crop. New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia show promise of larger crops than in 1961, but Maryland is down with hail storms of May 20 and 24 doing extensive damage in the Hancock area. In the northern Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, Yorks have a heavy set and prospects for most other varieties except Golden Delicious are promising.

Prospects in Ohio are above average and by June 1 crop development was considered normal for that date even though bloom occurred later than usual. Indiana had a heavy bloom, but unfavorable pollinating weather restricted the set. In most of northern Indiana, McIntosh and Winesaps have a good crop. In Illinois, Jonathan, Golden Delicious, and Transparent trees show considerable fire blight this season. The Calhoun county area had a poor set.

In Colorado's Delta county, prospects are not as good as in recent years. Late April frost did considerable damage. In Mesa county, prospects are generally good. New Mexico expects another poor crop. Late April frost damage was heavy.

In general, prospects in Washington are better than a year ago, although Winesap and Delicious trees had a light bloom. In north central Washington all varieties except Winesap had a good bloom and set of fruit, but low temperatures on May 4 hurt the crop and production of all varieties in this section will probably be below average. Freeze damage and poor pollination hurt the crop in the Upper Yakima Valley, but in the Lower Yakima Valley prospects are for a very good crop. Oregon's Hood River crop will be about average. A good crop is in prospect in Umatilla and Jackson counties as well as in the Willamette Valley. The California season started late with bloom occurring 7 to 10 days behind last year. Pollination was generally satisfactory. In the Watsonville area prospects are good although not up to last year's crop. In that area a good crop on Newtowns is expected, but the Delicious crop appears light. In the Sebastopol district the Rome crop will be small and not as many Gravensteins are expected as last year.

PEACHES: The total United States peach crop is estimated at 77.2 million bushels, slightly below last year's large crop, but 18 percent above the 1951-60 average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is used mainly for canning, the remainder of the U. S. crop is forecast at 46.6 million bushels, down about 7 percent from last year, but 9 percent above average.

Estimated production in the 9 Southern States is practically unchanged from the May forecast. Peaches in this area suffered generally from dry weather during May, but most trees readily carried this year's relatively light set of fruit until month-end rains alleviated the dry conditions.

In California the Clingstone crop is estimated at 30.6 million bushels, 10 percent above the 1961 crop, and 33 percent above average. This estimate is for the total Clingstone crop and does not make any allowance for the elimination of fruit under the "green drop" program.

Production of Clingstones in California in 1961 totaled 27.8 million bushels after the "green drop" program. The production of Freestone peaches in California is estimated at 12.9 million bushels, up 3 percent from last year and 11 percent above average. The Freestone crop is not affected by the "green drop" program.

Production in the Middle Atlantic States is estimated at 8.2 million bushels, 20 percent above last year, but below 1960. Prospects are generally good although some hail damage occurred in the mountain areas of Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Peaches in New England experienced some winter kill of buds as did those in New York's Hudson Valley. Damage, however, was lighter than last year. Bloom in New York was fairly heavy, but pollination varied from poor to excellent.

Severe winter kill of buds occurred in the North Central States and production estimated at 4.8 million bushels, is below both the last two years and average. As usual some areas in each State escaped injury and average crops are in prospect in these limited areas.

Prospects in Idaho are the poorest in many years as an estimated 50 percent of the peach trees were winter killed in the south central part of the State. There was virtually no bloom in this area or in the Boise-Payette Valley. In Colorado the late April freeze damaged the Delta County crop more than anticipated earlier. However, the important Mesa County area prospects are generally excellent. In Washington and Oregon peaches set a good crop and most areas escaped freeze damage.

PEARS: The 1962 pear crop is estimated at 28,091,000 bushels, 1 million bushels more than the 1961 crop, but 900,000 bushels below the 1951-60 average. Production in the Pacific Coast States, where over 85 percent of the crop is normally produced, is expected to be up about 6 percent above last year for both Bartlett and Other type pears. Bartlett production is estimated at 19.7 million bushels and Other types at 5.8 million bushels. In this region only Washington expects a smaller total pear crop than last year. Production in States other than the Pacific Coast is indicated to be down 13 percent from last year.

The California Bartlett crop is forecast at 13,959,000 bushels, up 7 percent from last year and 1 percent above the average. In general, growing conditions and prospects appear normal, although the incidence of pear decline and blight has been more prevalent with warmer weather. While "decline" continues to be of concern to growers, it is not expected to be as serious as in 1961. Both quality and size of fruit are expected to be good this year. Considerable replanting with resistant root stock is continuing. In Oregon, weather during bloom was unusually favorable for Bartletts. Fruit set was good to excellent in all producing areas of the State. Some scattered hail damage has occurred in the Medford area. Prospects are also good for all other varieties.

In Washington, the Bartlett crop is quite variable from one orchard to another, with north central Washington most adversely affected. While

bloom was generally good, some poor sets occurred. Pre-bloom freezes, a heavy May 4 freeze, and a cool wet May account for much of the variation in prospects. Severe losses from the May 4 freeze were reported in many orchards in most areas. Bartlett production is forecast at 3.2 million bushels, down 5 percent from last year and 6 percent below average. Other varieties are down only slightly from last year.

Michigan, the largest producer of pears outside of the Pacific Coast States, is expecting a pear crop totaling 1,400,000 bushels, down 10 percent from last year's production but 28 percent above the average. The bloom and pollination periods were of short duration because of extreme heat during May. Bartletts appear to have suffered more than Kieffers and Bosc.

CITRUS: The 1961-62 orange crop is now estimated at nearly 135 million boxes, 15 percent greater than last year and 8 percent above average. The estimate is up 4 percent from last month as indicated production of Florida oranges is turning out above earlier expectations. Approximately 82 percent of the U. S. crop had been picked by June 1, which left 24.4 million boxes to be harvested compared with 20.0 million a year ago. Most of Florida's Valencia harvest will be finished during June; thus summer and early fall supplies of oranges will come from California's Valencias.

Production of grapefruit is estimated at 43.1 million boxes, nearly the same as last year and average. With about 88 percent of the crop harvested by June 1, there were still 5.3 million boxes to be picked compared with 5.5 a year ago.

The lemon crop is estimated at 16.5 million boxes, up 15 percent from last year, and 10 percent above average. About 69 percent of the crop had been picked by June 1, although a year ago less than half of the crop had been picked by that date. This year there were still 5.1 million boxes to be picked after June 1 compared with 7.4 million a year ago.

CITRUS CROPS

Utilization to June 1

Crop	1960-61 Crop				1961-62 Crop			
	Fresh	Processing	Total	Remaining for harvest	Fresh	Processing	Total	Remaining for harvest
	1,000 boxes				1,000 boxes			
Oranges	31,036	65,600	96,636	19,999	31,265	78,934	110,199	24,436
Grapefruit	21,009	16,790	37,799	5,501	20,985	16,836	37,821	5,279
Lemons	4,971	2,016	6,987	7,353	5,955	5,475	11,430	5,070

Florida continued to have dry weather although rains the last part of May brought some relief. Irrigation was heavy throughout most of May. About three-fourths of Florida's Valencias had been picked by June 1. Droppage of oranges was not considered excessive during the past month, but that of

grapefruit was greater than usual. Most grapefruit remaining for harvest are from the late bloom. The June 1 condition of Florida's 1962-63 crop of oranges was slightly below last year and also below average. That of grapefruit was a little above last year although below average.

In Central California harvest of Valencias is complete and in southern California is making good progress. Although harvest will continue during the summer and early fall months, supplies are expected to be very light by the time new crop Navels are ready to pick this fall. Recent cool weather has helped hold up the condition of grapefruit. The 1962 bloom of California Navel oranges was spotty and extended over a longer period than usual. The June 1 condition of the crop was below last year and average. Valencias set a good crop and the reported June 1 condition of the crop was higher than a year ago. In Arizona citrus prospects for the 1962-63 crop are poor because of January and March freezes.

In Texas some groves set a light crop, but it was impractical to evaluate the condition of the crop as of June 1 because of the extensive damage caused by the January freeze. Pruning of freeze damaged wood was under way in May and will continue throughout the summer. Production in Louisiana for 1962-63 is expected to be negligible because of the January freeze.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The California 1962 plum crop is placed at 78,000 tons, 9,000 tons below last year and slightly below the 1951-60 average. Winds have caused some scarring and dropping of fruit in the San Joaquin Valley. Except for scarring, quality so far is good. Santa Rosas are definitely lighter this year, and the incidence of split pit is higher than normal. Presidents are light near Auburn and spotty in other areas. Duarte and Late Duarte appear to be good. Picking is underway with the first fruit having been shipped by truck from Kern County on May 29.

The condition of Michigan plums on June 1 was 54 percent, considerably below a year earlier and average.

The prune crop in California is forecast at 140,000 tons (dried basis), only slightly larger than last year, but 7 percent below average. The bloom was late, and the set is spotty. Both unseasonably cold and warm weather occurred during the blooming season causing heavy drops in some areas. The fruit has made good size growth, and is generally larger than expected at this time of the year.

In Idaho the reported condition of the crop is well below last year and average. The bloom was fairly heavy and conditions for pollination were favorable, but spring frosts caused heavy damage in unprotected areas, particularly Fruitland and Payette. Also, some damage from hail occurred in the Emmett area on May 26. In Washington, a good crop was set in the eastern part of the State while in western Washington the crop is very spotty.

SWEET CHERRIES: The June 1 estimate for sweet cherries is placed at 103,150 tons, the largest crop since 1955, about 2 percent larger than last year, and 17 percent above average.

The Great Lakes region's expected production, at 22,200 tons, is 10 percent above last year, and 36 percent above average. Michigan expects a record crop this year. New York is the only State in this group with an indicated lower production than last year. The Lake Ontario region experienced highly favorable weather conditions for bloom and set, characterized by warm and sunny conditions with very little wind. Winter damage was light. Light frosts occurred the first week of May but were limited over the area and did not materially reduce the potential. In the Hudson Valley, pollination was generally poor. Frosts shortly after full bloom did considerable harm in low pockets. In Pennsylvania, orchards wintered well and a profuse early bloom was promoted by two weeks of unseasonably high temperatures in mid-April. Pollination and set of fruit were exceptionally good in the important South Mountain section. In the Erie county section, June 1 conditions reflected an excellent crop.

Current production prospects in the Western States, at 80,950 tons, is slightly below last year's crop of 81,200 tons, but 14 percent above average. California, Oregon, and Utah show slight to substantial increases over last year, but these are more than offset by reductions in Washington, Colorado, Idaho and Montana. In California, cool May weather retarded maturity and harvest is a week later than last year. Bings were expected to peak during the first week of June in the Stockton - Lodi area and a week later in the Santa Clara Valley. Cullage is likely to be heavy due to the high incidence of doubles and spurs among Bings. Some split fruit resulted from local showers in the San Joaquin Valley on May 26, but generally the rains were expected to benefit sizing of later fruit. In Oregon, bloom was heavy and a uniformly good set of fruit is evident throughout the Willamette Valley. In the Dalles area, fruit set varied due to the effects of contamination from adjacent industrial plants. Frost damage was negligible and weather conditions were favorable for pollination. Utah expects more sweet cherries than last year even though the crop was affected by poor pollination weather and the April 28-29 frosts. Harvest was under way in Washington County on June 1. The early optimism of a month ago for the Washington crop had faded by June 1 due to adverse weather conditions especially in the three north central counties, which were hit hard by the May 3 freeze together with intermittent heavy rains throughout May. Yakima Valley prospects declined but prospects were not nearly as serious as the area embracing Chelan, Douglas, and Okanogan. Idaho orchards were exposed to sub-zero temperatures in January, which resulted in light tree damage. Bloom was profuse, but the set was only moderately heavy. Spring frosts April 29-30 caused some damage. A severe hailstorm in the important Emmett area on May 26 resulted in heavy damage to scattered orchards on the east slope with lighter damage on the south slope. Cullage may run relatively high on the more seriously damaged orchards in the path of the hailstorm.

The outlook in Colorado on June 1 was for a much shorter crop than last year. Late April frost took a heavy toll in Delta County while the Mesa section escaped with less injury. Montana's prospective production is down 25 percent from last year.

SOUR CHERRIES: June 1 prospects for the Western producing States point to production of 12,990 tons, 8 percent larger than last year, and 27 percent above average. Only Colorado and Montana reported shorter crops than last year.

Montana's crop estimated at only 90 tons compares with 570 tons last year. In Ravalli County, the principal producing area, there was considerable frost damage prior to the blooming period. Weather was wet and rainy during pollination. Prospective production in Colorado is also well below last year's crop.

Prospects in Oregon on June 1 are for a record crop. Bloom was heavy and a uniformly good set of fruit was evident in the Willamette Valley. This situation prevailed at both the lower and higher elevations. Prospects in the Dalles section were not quite as favorable as the Willamette Valley.

A new record crop was indicated for Utah even though a severe frost hit the commercial belt in late April. Temperatures dropped below freezing on several occasions during May, but damage was not too extensive, resulting in a few "spotty" situations. Despite a good bloom and a fair set on the sour cherry trees in western Washington optimistic prospects of a month ago had all but faded by June 1. Freeze damage on May 3 resulted in considerable loss in the hill area of Renton-Kent and Auburn. The Spokane section escaped freeze damage. The estimated production is more than double last year's short crop, but is below average. Of the six fruit crops in Idaho, sour cherries survived the winter and spring hazards the best. A minimum of damage was in evidence on June 1. Some hail damage occurred the last week of May on the east slope. Most of the damaged fruit will likely be salvaged for processing.

APRICOTS: The 1962 apricot crop is forecast at 163,500 tons, down 15 percent from last year's crop and 19 percent below the 1951-60 average. In California, where most of the crop is produced, the estimate at 150,000 tons remains unchanged from a month ago. Frosts in late February caused spotty fruit sets. Prospects in Monterey County declined further due to the earlier heavy frost damage. A lighter crop than last year is also expected in the Hemet district in southern California due to continued removal of bearing acreage. Little fruit was harvested in May due to earlier cool weather slowing maturity, but with present warmer weather, maturity is expected to advance normally. Harvest was under way in the Winters district by June 2. In Washington, both the bloom and set have been good and a fine crop is expected. In Utah, the crop has suffered extensive damage from intermittent warm and cold weather in late February and early March and was further reduced by a severe freeze on April 28 and 29.

AVOCADOS: In California, some volume of Fuerte avocados still remain to be moved during June. The balance of the shipments during the month are expected to be made of Hass, Rincon, and a few other Spring and

Summer varieties. Due to increased bearing acreage and bearing surface of young orchards, the production of other varieties has continued to increase. A record crop of Hass as well as other Spring and Summer varieties is expected.

GRAPES: California vineyard conditions have been relatively good this year except for the early March freeze in the Desert Valley. This mostly affected some Perlettes which were showing bunch forms at that time. After last year's record Thompson grape crop, a lighter production this year is likely. Muscats and table types should be heavier. Vines in the North Coastal areas affected by last year's freeze have recovered. Picking of Perlettes started on May 27, eight days later than last year.

FIGS: California fig trees generally came through the winter in good condition, except for the Kadota variety in the Merced district which suffered some winter killing. As a result, the supply of Kadota figs for canning is expected to be down from last season. Small forms have developed slowly due to the cool weather, but a few packages of early figs from southern California have been marketed. An ample supply of Caprifigs for pollination is available to growers.

NECTARINES: California has a lighter than usual set of nectarines this year. In addition, some wind scarring occurred to the fruit in the San Joaquin Valley. Bearing acreage, while still increasing, is doing so at a slower rate than previously. The first movement began from Kern County on June 2.

TREE NUTS - WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: Based on June 1 conditions, production of walnuts in California is estimated at 80,000 tons, 31 percent above the 1961 crop and 18 percent larger than average. This is one of the largest crops of record--only two other years, 1949 and 1958, have exceeded this level. Weather during dormancy and pollination was excellent and the set is reported good on all varieties. The June 1 condition of the walnut crop in Oregon is reported slightly under a year ago, but above average.

The estimate of the California almond crop continues at 45,000 tons, the same as last month. This production is a third below last year's crop and well below 1960, but only slightly below average. Almonds are sizing rapidly and large sizes are expected due to the lighter set. The set in the San Joaquin Valley is reported better than the light set in the Sacramento Valley.

In Washington, June 1 conditions point to an above average filbert crop. Pollinating weather was good and the main uncertainty about the crop was the damage from the cold weather in mid-March. Prospects in Oregon are also for a crop above average. Trees are in good condition, but freezing temperatures during bloom in January and February probably reduced the set somewhat.

POTATOES: Early spring production is placed at 3,339,000 hundredweight, 2 percent above the 3,274,000 estimated May 1. In Florida, harvest in the Hastings area was finished about June 2.

Yields on late acreage were better than on early season potatoes and average yield for the area was 5 hundredweight larger than expected a month ago. Harvest in central and north Florida areas was nearing completion the first of June. Yields in these sections were reduced by dry weather. There is a small acreage in Escambia County, Florida which is to be dug in June. In the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, harvest was completed during the first half of May with yields lighter than previously expected.

Late spring potato production is now estimated at 20,440,000 hundredweight, 27 percent below the 1961 crop of 28,023,000 hundredweight. The current estimate is down 3 percent from May 1. Dry weather during May retarded growth and lowered yield prospects in many States and good prices encouraged early harvest. Only in the Baldwin area of Alabama is the production estimate up from a month ago. The California and Louisiana crops are estimated the same as on May 1 while estimates for all other late spring States are down.

California production at 12,774,000 hundredweight, accounts for over half of the total late spring tonnage. The crop in that State is later than usual with shipments through May far behind those for the same period in 1961. Volume of shipments is increasing as all areas of the important Kern County are harvesting. Digging in the early Edison district was about 75 percent complete by June 1. Harvest was also underway in Tulare County and was expected to be active soon in all other southern San Joaquin Valley producing areas. Tubers harvested early in the season were immature and skinned badly, but quality is now generally good. Arizona potatoes are maturing late and early fields are yielding less than growers had anticipated. Quality is good, but size is small. Better yields are expected on later fields as those were not frost damaged. Harvest of late spring potatoes in Texas was practically complete at Pearsall and just getting underway at San Antonio by the end of May. Drought lowered yields at Pearsall, but irrigated crops at San Antonio are in good condition and will furnish supplies through June. Digging at Munday was expected to start by June 7 and continue through the month. Movement of central and east Texas commercial potatoes to local markets will extend from late May into July.

Dry weather through most of May retarded growth and reduced yield prospects in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, the Sand Mountain area of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Scattered rains the end of May provided adequate moisture for current needs in most potato areas of these States. Stands are about 75-80 percent in northeast North Carolina, but fair to good yields are still expected. Harvest in South Carolina started on a limited scale the last of May and acreage for harvest is below earlier expectations. Harvesting was nearly completed in Georgia by June 1. Yields in Alabama's Baldwin area were a little better than expected a month ago and digging of the high quality crop in that area was about two-thirds complete by the end of May. Quality of red potatoes has been unusually good. Digging in commercial areas of Louisiana started in late April and was virtually complete by June 1.

The first forecast of 1962 early summer potato production is placed at 12,612,000 hundredweight, a reduction of 19 percent from the 15,496,000 hundredweight produced in 1961. Smaller crops than in 1961 are indicated for every early summer producing State except Kentucky. Forecast yields per acre for 1962 are below 1961 for Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, Virginia, North

Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, and California. Maryland's indicated yield is the same as 1961 and the Kentucky yield is forecast above last year's level. In addition to lower yield prospects, acreage for harvest is smaller than the area harvested last year in all early summer States except North Carolina and Georgia. Hot, dry weather during most of May slowed growth in central and eastern areas. Rains and moderating temperatures the end of May improved growing conditions. Tubers are only pea-size in many Kansas fields. Most Delaware acreage can be irrigated, but growers tend to wait for rain and reported condition is fair. Eastern Shore potatoes in Virginia are in good condition. Trial diggings are expected to start the week of June 11 in Northhampton County with volume harvest the last half of the month. Harvest will start in Accomack County about on schedule in late June. Harvest of the light acreage in the Norfolk area will begin about mid-June. Potatoes in Kentucky were planted early and the growing period has been favorable. In Tennessee, wet ground delayed planting and the crop is late. In Texas, High Plains early summer potatoes made excellent progress during May. Hot weather has necessitated frequent irrigation. Stands are uniform and growth has been rapid. Harvest will begin around June 20 with heaviest volume moving from mid-July through August. Weather in California has been unusually cool and the crop in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties has been developing slowly.

Production from the 1962 winter crop was 4,213,000 hundredweight, 754,000 less than in 1961. Total production of 1962 seasonal crops estimated to date--winter, early spring, late spring, and early summer--is 40,604,000 hundredweight. This is 24 percent below the 53,136,000 hundredweight harvested for the same seasonal groups in 1961.

PASTURES: Pasture feed condition on June 1 averaged slightly less than a "good" rating by farmers across the Nation. For the entire country, pasture condition averaged 78 percent of normal on June 1 compared with 83 percent on May 1 this year and 84 percent on June 1, 1961. Usually, condition advances 3 points from May 1 to June 1. However, this year it declined 5 points between the two dates. Pasture conditions were near average in the North Central and Western Regions on June 1. Condition in these areas was little changed from May 1. In the North and South Atlantic States pasture condition was considerably below average and substantially below the condition reported on May 1. Poor to fair pasture condition prevailed in the South Central Region. Usually this area's pasture condition is rated "good" on June 1. For the month of May temperatures averaged above normal over all of the Nation east of the Rockies. Rains covered much of the Nation in early May, but as the month advanced almost no precipitation was received in the southern tier of States across the country. Temperatures near the end of May and in early June returned to near normal in some areas and most areas in the South Central and South Atlantic States had received sufficient rainfall to retard near-drought conditions.

By June 1, pasture conditions in the South Central Region averaged only 64 percent of normal. This was 15 points below the May 1 condition which was above average. During May, very unfavorable weather persisted for pasture growth in most South Central States. Above normal temperatures dominated the area for most of May and with a shortage of soil moisture pasture growth was brought to a near standstill in some areas.

During most of May, continuous high winds with above normal temperatures reduced soil moisture supplies rapidly in Texas and Oklahoma and some supplemental feeding was necessary for livestock on pastures in Western Texas. In the Central Gulf States and in Arkansas and Tennessee, pasture conditions were one-fifth or more below average. These conditions also extended into Kentucky. However, in most of Kentucky, pasture condtions were good to excellent. About June 1, heavy rains covered most of the area and should promote a more favorable environment for pasture growth with soil moisture supplies replenished with a minimum of flooding.

Condition of pastures in the South Atlantic Region declined 11 points during May and was well below average on June 1. Comparing the 10-year average percentages for May 1 and June 1, pastures usually show some improvement during May in this area. Above normal temperature and limited rainfall in most of the area checked pasture advancement and pasture grazing was held to a minimum in the Piedmont areas. Pasture conditions were good to excellent in most of Virginia and small areas of West Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland. Poor to near drought conditions existed in other areas of the region and extended southward to mid-Florida. Rains near the first of June brought relief over much of the South Atlantic Region. With more normal temperatures and additional rainfall, pasture condition should improve rapidly during June.

Reported pasture condition in the North Atlantic Region continued below average on June 1, and was 14 points below a year earlier. In this region, pasture condition usually shows little change from May 1 to June 1, but it declined 9 points this year. In Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, condition was down substantially from average while the other States were down slightly. During May, soil moisture reserves were depleted rapidly as the month advanced. Rainfall varied from about average to below average while temperature averaged below normal in the New England States. By contrast, temperatures averaged above normal in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. In these States, precipitation was less than normal in many areas. These weather developments caused considerable deterioration in pastures during the last half of May.

Pasture condition declined slightly from May 1 in the West. However, the June 1 condition was above the same date last year and equaled the 10-year average. Although reporters in the Northwestern States indicated May weather was somewhat cool for optimum pasture development, there was generally an abundance of moisture for growth. Succulent growth with low nutrient value characterized grass production in much of the area. By contrast, growing conditions were much less favorable in central Colorado and eastern New Mexico. Supplemental feeding was necessary in New Mexico for livestock moved onto pastures.

June 1 pasture condition averaged good to excellent in the North Central Regions. In the East North Central, improvement occurred during May and condition advanced more than usual from May 1 to June 1. In the West North Central, June 1 condition was about equal to May 1 and the 10-year average for June 1. Pastures were retarded in most of Kansas by above normal temperature and shortage of moisture. These weather conditions extended into some parts of Nebraska and much of Missouri. Condition of pastures in most of Ohio were only fair as May temperatures were unusually high and precipitation was below normal.

But rains in late May and normal temperatures improved pasture prospects considerably for these States. In the other eight North Central States, par-excellent describes the conditions of pastures with soil moisture supplie. fully adequate to near excessive for pasture development. In these States, pastures developed rapidly during May.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in the United States during May was 1 percent larger than a year earlier and 1 percent above the 1951-60 average for the month. For the first 5 months of the year, milk production totaled 2 percent more than in the same period of 1961.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States, May 1962, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	May average 1951-60	May 1961	Apr. 1962	May 1962	State	May average 1951-60	May 1961	Apr. 1962	May 1962
N.Y.	1,016	1,046	982	1,073	Ga.	102	91	88	86
N.J.	112	114	104	112	Ky.	261	261	220	257
Pa.	638	696	624	700	Tenn.	243	241	205	239
Ohio	548	520	459	534	Ala.	110	92	84	91
Ind.	371	313	271	315	Miss.	146	124	112	122
Ill.	498	429	379	444	Ark.	120	94	78	95
Mich.	520	498	490	535	Okla.	170	144	126	135
Wis.	1,780	1,798	1,723	1,855	Texas	288	284	266	273
Minn.	974	1,085	1,040	1,103	Mont.	52	48	37	46
Iowa	627	605	540	628	Idaho	150	166	139	155
Mo.	419	383	326	404	Wyo.	20.3	17.5	15.0	17
N.Dak.	192	185	160	194	Colo.	85	76	67	71
S.Dak.	152	149	123	145	Utah	68	71	68	71
Nebr.	234	208	178	199	Wash.	190	209	189	215
Kans.	233	200	163	182	Oreg.	130	127	104	122
Md.	139	149	127	144	Calif.	670	753	724	753
Va.	189	193	164	196	Other				
W.Va.	76	61	51	57	States 1/	728	745	733	777
N.C.	155	152	137	144					
S.C.	53	47	44	44	U.S.	12,459	12,375	11,340	12,533

1/ Monthly data for individual States not available.

EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 5,704 million eggs during May--about 3 percent more than in May last year. Increases were 9 percent in the West, 6 percent in South Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 3 percent in the East North Central States. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central States. May egg production in the West North Central States was the lowest since 1938.

The rate of egg production per layer in May was 19.7 eggs, compared with the May 1961 rate of 19.5 and the average of 18.9. Rate of lay was up 2 percent from a year earlier in the East North Central and in the West and up 1 percent in the North Atlantic and in the West North Central States. In the South Atlantic and in the South Central regions, there was no change. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 5 months of 1962 was 91 eggs, same as for the corresponding months a year earlier.

Farmers had an average of 289,177,000 layers on hand during May, an increase of 1 percent from a year earlier. Increases were 7 percent in the West, 6 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central States. Decreases were 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West North Central regions.

The number of layers on farms June 1, 1962, totaled 285,958,000--1 percent more than on hand June 1, 1961. Layer numbers, compared with last year, were up 7 percent in the West, 6 percent in the South Central, and 4 percent in the South Atlantic regions. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West North Central States. Layer numbers totaled about the same as a year earlier in the East North Central region.

The rate of lay on June 1 was 63.1 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 62.4 eggs on June 1, 1961. Increases from 1961 were 2 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central, and 1 percent in the West. The rate of lay was about the same as a year earlier in the South Atlantic and in the South Central regions.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid
per 100 Layers on Farms, June 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, June 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1951-60 (Av.)	48,997	54,157	77,731	30,889	44,780	34,019	290,572
1961	43,687	45,595	66,314	38,735	46,370	41,434	282,135
1962	42,129	45,763	64,391	40,398	49,070	44,207	285,958
	Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, June 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1951-60 (Av.)	58.9	60.8	62.8	57.2	55.9	61.7	60.0
1961	60.4	62.7	65.2	61.5	60.0	63.1	62.4
1962	61.7	64.1	66.2	61.3	60.0	63.8	63.1

Producers received an average of 28.9 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-May, down 2.6 cents a dozen from a month earlier and down 3.2 cents from mid-May 1961. In terminal markets and in most producing areas offerings were more than ample for current needs. Demand for graded eggs was generally light. In the mid-West most egg breakers operated at capacity as offerings increased.

Prices received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-May averaged 13.9 cents per pound live weight, compared with 14.5 cents a month earlier and 13.7 cents a year earlier. Prices received by producers for broilers in mid-May averaged 14.3 cents per pound, up 0.3 cent from a year earlier. Prices in the Nation's broiler markets held fairly steady during the first two weeks of May and

then trended upward for the remainder of the month. Heavy slaughter reduced local supplies and combined with hot weather caused average live weight per bird to decrease. Farmers received an average of 10.5 cents per pound live weight for farm chickens (mostly hens) on May 15, down 0.3 cent from April 15, and down 0.7 cent from May 15, 1961. Offerings of ready-to-cook hens were adequate to fully ample for light demand.

Turkey prices in mid-May averaged 20.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 20.9 cents a month earlier and 21.4 cents a year earlier. Sales of breeder turkeys were heavy in most sections. The out of storage movement continued large.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-May was $3.42 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.41 a month earlier and $3.39 on May 15, 1961. The average cost of broiler growing mash was $4.65 per 100 pounds, down 10 cents from a year earlier. Cost of turkey growing mash on May 15 averaged $4.68 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.75 on May 15 last year. On May 15, 1962, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were less favorable to producers than a year earlier, but the broiler-feed ratio was more favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	332	244	203	30.6	33.5	32.0	10,047	8,174	6,496
N.J.	59	42	32	29.3	32.5	31.0	1,677	1,365	992
Pa.	660	524	456	26.4	30.0	29.0	17,184	15,720	13,224
Ohio	1,684	1,457	1,180	26.6	31.0	28.0	44,367	45,167	33,040
Ind.	1,331	1,290	1,084	27.5	35.0	33.0	36,326	45,150	35,772
Ill.	1,718	1,703	1,550	27.8	36.0	33.0	47,460	61,308	51,150
Mich.	1,146	1,111	878	29.8	36.0	32.0	33,969	39,996	28,096
Wis.	29	33	31	28.7	36.5	37.0	825	1,204	1,147
Minn.	42	25	19	22.6	27.5	29.0	915	688	551
Iowa	127	97	81	23.0	26.0	27.0	2,916	2,522	2,187
Mo.	1,466	1,413	1,031	26.1	30.5	26.0	38,475	43,096	26,806
S.Dak.	404	574	649	20.0	18.0	27.0	8,463	10,332	17,523
Nebr.	3,399	3,209	2,888	23.4	24.5	25.0	78,758	78,620	72,200
Kans.	10,016	10,329	9,193	19.1	26.5	22.0	192,985	273,718	202,246
Del.	37	23	20	24.8	28.0	26.0	880	644	520
Md.	195	142	129	24.4	26.0	26.0	4,637	3,692	3,354
Va.	294	248	179	23.6	27.5	26.5	6,852	6,820	4,744
W.Va.	40	25	20	23.0	24.0	25.0	905	600	500
N.C.	364	392	259	22.2	29.0	23.5	8,078	11,368	6,086
S.C.	161	140	55	20.1	26.5	22.0	3,207	3,710	1,210
Ga.	111	94	54	19.9	27.0	24.0	2,169	2,538	1,296
Ky.	207	175	133	22.6	27.0	27.0	4,632	4,725	3,591
Tenn.	197	148	111	19.6	26.0	23.0	3,820	3,848	2,553
Ala.	53	56	41	21.5	26.0	23.0	1,130	1,456	943
Miss.	47	42	33	25.0	28.0	27.0	1,066	1,176	891
Ark.	93	162	126	22.5	30.5	27.5	2,194	4,941	3,465
La.	1/ 41	35	31	1/ 19.5	24.0	22.0	1/ 750	840	682
Okla.	4,484	4,618	3,833	16.4	24.0	21.0	75,225	110,832	80,493
Texas	2,697	3,690	2,768	13.7	23.0	20.0	38,874	84,870	55,360
Mont.	1,737	2,058	2,079	23.4	19.0	23.0	41,242	39,102	47,817
Idaho	713	691	601	27.0	27.5	27.5	19,039	19,002	16,528
Wyo.	254	203	209	19.5	21.0	23.0	4,943	4,263	4,807
Colo.	2,192	2,443	2,101	18.1	23.0	17.0	40,745	56,189	35,717
N.Mex.	156	276	215	11.0	29.0	21.0	1,917	8,004	4,515
Ariz.	47	26	25	31.1	43.0	43.0	1,567	1,118	1,075
Utah	256	170	172	16.4	15.0	18.0	4,145	2,550	3,096
Nev.	4	2	3	30.2	32.0	35.0	122	64	105
Wash.	1,883	1,812	1,522	32.7	28.0	33.0	61,134	50,736	50,226
Oreg.	759	702	590	31.6	25.5	30.0	23,731	17,901	17,700
Calif.	445	329	313	21.0	25.0	24.0	9,161	8,225	7,512
U.S.	39,863	40,753	34,897	22.0	26.4	24.2	876,232	1,076,274	846,216

1/ Short-time average.

State	ALL SPRING WHEAT Production Average 1951-60	ALL SPRING WHEAT Production 1961	ALL SPRING WHEAT Production Indicated 1962 1/	RYE Condition June 1 Average 1951-60	RYE Condition June 1 1961	RYE Condition June 1 Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	---	---	---	89	90	88
N.J.	---	---	---	91	91	86
Pa.	---	---	---	89	93	87
Ohio	---	---	---	88	91	83
Ind.	---	---	---	91	93	88
Ill.	---	---	---	91	93	92
Mich.	---	---	---	92	94	91
Wis.	867	812	832	90	90	95
Minn.	17,319	23,872	18,732	86	91	93
Iowa	284	486	500	90	92	94
Mo.	---	---	---	85	87	81
N.Dak.	113,230	68,438	109,508	74	73	92
S.Dak.	26,909	22,213	23,678	77	87	93
Nebr.	403	187	---	81	92	81
Kans.	---	---	---	79	90	74
Del.	---	---	---	91	92	87
Md.	---	---	---	92	91	86
Va.	---	---	---	90	95	89
N.C.	---	---	---	88	91	83
S.C.	---	---	---	81	86	77
Ga.	---	---	---	83	89	77
Ky.	---	---	---	88	91	88
Tenn.	---	---	---	86	87	79
Okla.	---	---	---	77	85	71
Texas	---	---	---	67	78	64
Mont.	50,324	14,946	29,420	84	81	89
Idaho	22,996	17,248	17,520	93	81	95
Wyo.	968	442	612	83	82	86
Colo.	1,083	368	208	76	89	61
N.Mex.	---	---	---	69	85	---
Utah	2,734	1,778	1,665	82	60	---
Nev.	387	290	576	--	--	---
Wash.	10,181	4,536	4,872	88	94	92
Oreg.	4,285	2,303	2,835	90	89	90
Calif.	2/331	512	496	83	87	---
U.S.	252,331	158,431	211,454	83	88	84

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.
2/ Short-time average.

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	All hay		Alfalfa hay		Clover and timothy hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average 1951-60	1962	Average 1951-60	1962	Average 1951-60	1962	Average 1951-60	1962	Average 1951-60	1962
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	91	84	88	91	91	85	--	--	91	87
N.H.	89	89	87	86	90	90	--	--	89	88
Vt.	90	85	88	75	90	82	--	--	90	88
Mass.	89	86	88	80	90	86	--	--	90	88
R.I.	91	88	92	90	91	90	--	--	91	90
Conn.	88	75	89	78	90	77	--	--	90	74
N.Y.	86	73	88	77	86	73	--	--	88	75
N.J.	86	64	86	67	85	64	--	--	85	64
Pa.	86	72	88	78	86	71	--	--	88	73
Ohio	88	77	89	80	88	76	--	--	90	79
Ind.	89	86	90	86	89	86	--	--	92	89
Ill.	88	91	90	92	87	90	--	--	90	91
Mich.	87	91	88	92	87	91	--	--	88	90
Wis.	88	99	89	99	86	99	87	95	86	98
Minn.	83	95	85	96	82	96	82	90	83	96
Iowa	88	93	91	94	86	92	--	--	88	93
Mo.	83	71	87	78	84	74	83	67	86	71
N.Dak.	74	86	76	88	--	--	72	83	72	84
S.Dak.	79	90	82	93	--	--	76	90	77	90
Nebr.	84	82	85	77	84	82	83	84	83	80
Kans.	80	66	79	69	81	67	82	63	81	69
Del.	84	79	86	83	85	80	--	--	86	68
Md.	85	75	85	80	84	73	--	--	87	72
Va.	84	83	86	83	84	83	--	--	87	85
W.Va.	83	71	87	75	84	72	--	--	86	75
N.C.	84	68	85	67	84	70	--	--	85	66
S.C.	78	64	--	66	--	--	--	--	79	58
Ga.	80	58	83	60	--	--	--	--	80	53
Fla.	79	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	77	52
Ky.	86	86	88	90	86	86	--	--	90	87
Tenn.	83	60	85	62	83	60	--	--	87	62
Ala.	79	57	82	62	81	59	--	--	81	54
Miss.	80	64	80	70	80	64	--	--	83	64
Ark.	82	57	84	67	82	58	82	55	86	60
La.	79	65	81	76	--	--	--	--	79	60
Okla.	78	65	74	64	--	--	81	65	81	65
Texas	76	67	78	75	--	68	78	69	74	61
Mont.	85	86	87	86	88	88	82	84	82	84
Idaho	89	89	89	88	90	92	88	93	90	90
Wyo.	84	88	85	89	86	97	82	87	82	86
Colo.	84	81	84	82	87	85	82	82	78	70
N.Mex.	81	82	83	87	83	82	66	64	67	63
Ariz.	87	94	88	91	--	--	--	--	78	86
Utah	86	86	85	86	87	90	85	88	84	92
Nev.	83	89	82	85	85	86	82	90	81	87
Wash.	86	86	88	87	85	84	82	81	86	85
Oreg.	88	89	90	89	90	90	87	90	90	90
Calif.	87	89	88	90	--	86	80	85	83	82
U. S.	84	83	86	87	86	82	80	83	84	78

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. H.	14	23	14	26
Mass.	100	140	95	125
R. I.	15	14	9	8
Conn.	146	175	120	175
N. Y.	999	680	725	640
N. J.	2,044	2,800	1,700	2,500
Pa.	2,666	2,900	2,400	2,800
Ohio	956	1,020	950	850
Ind.	358	450	400	120
Ill.	873	750	870	780
Mich.	2,792	3,300	3,450	2,600
Mo.	420	420	500	400
Kans.	118	165	135	95
Del.	87	50	35	40
Md.	469	520	420	500
Va.	1,470	1,650	1,500	1,600
W. Va.	699	750	750	750
N. C.	1,170	1,300	1,500	1,250
S. C.	4,213	5,600	2/ 7,800	6,500
Ga.	3,088	2/ 5,000	2/ 5,200	4,200
Ky.	218	285	220	280
Tenn.	185	175	190	170
Ala.	703	1,250	1,400	900
Miss.	312	310	352	190
Ark.	1,458	1,950	1,500	950
La.	92	145	145	65
Okla.	184	183	100	45
Texas	554	750	650	200
Idaho	314	300	180	25
Colo.	1,599	710	2/ 1,900	2,000
Utah	482	180	210	260
Wash.	1,646	2/ 2,030	2/ 1,750	2,100
Oreg.	420	410	430	510
Calif., Freestone	11,613	12,418	12,543	12,918
Total above	42,615	48,813	50,143	46,572
Calif., Clingstone 3/	22,952	2/ 25,502	2/ 27,752	30,627
U. S.	4/ 65,566	4/ 74,315	77,895	77,199

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1960 - Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50; 1961 - Michigan, 100; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.); 1960 - Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California, Clingstone, 2,042; 1961 - South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938.

3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1951-60, 550,800; 1960, 612,000; 1961, 666,000; 1962, 735,000.

4/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	50	35	65	54
N. Y.	549	525	750	600
Pa.	136	110	115	100
Mich.	1,092	1,250	1,550	1,400
Texas	124	145	135	60
Idaho	84	50	60	50
Colo.	193	30	245	200
Utah	240	2/ 200	120	195
Wash.	4,824	2/3,130	2/4,750	4,540
Oreg.	5,175	2/4,300	2/ 4,830	5,600
Calif.	15,472	15,126	14,460	15,292
U. S.	3/ 28,986	3/ 25,621	27,080	28,091

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington, and Oregon

State	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	120,588	2/ 78,250	2/ 118,850	113,500
Bartlett	84,825	2/ 47,500	2/ 84,350	80,000
Other	35,762	30,750	34,500	33,500
Oreg., all	129,375	2/ 107,500	2/120,750	140,000
Bartlett	54,025	2/ 45,750	2/53,500	62,500
Other	75,350	61,750	67,250	77,500
Calif., all	371,300	363,000	347,000	367,000
Bartlett	330,300	331,000	313,000	335,000
Other	41,000	32,000	34,000	32,000
3 States, all	621,262	548,750	586,600	620,500
Bartlett	469,150	424,250	450,850	477,500
Other	152,112	124,500	135,750	143,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1960-Utah 8,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons); 1961-Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,200 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).

3/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/ Average 1950-59	1,000 boxes 2/ 1960	1,000 boxes 2/ Indicated 1961	Equivalent tons Average 1950-59	Equivalent tons 1960	Equivalent tons Indicated 1961
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	14,370	9,000	7,800	544,700	338,000	292,000
Fla., All	47,970	51,000	57,000	2,158,700	2,295,000	2,565,000
Temple	2,310	4,000	4,600	104,000	180,000	207,000
Other	45,660	47,000	52,400	2,054,700	2,115,000	2,358,000
Texas	1,142	2,000	1,600	51,410	90,000	72,000
Ariz.	472	440	600	17,900	16,500	22,500
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500
Total Above Varieties	64,122	62,715	67,255	2,780,226	2,751,900	2,963,000
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	22,624	16,000	14,000	838,000	600,000	525,000
Fla.	36,210	35,700	52,000	1,629,500	1,606,000	2,340,000
Texas	518	1,500	600	23,280	67,500	27,000
Ariz.	641	720	780	24,250	27,000	29,200
Total Valencia	59,992	53,920	67,380	2,535,930	2,300,500	2,921,200
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	36,994	25,000	21,800	1,403,600	938,000	817,000
Fla.	84,180	86,700	109,000	3,788,200	3,901,000	4,905,000
Texas	1,660	3,500	2,200	74,690	157,500	99,000
Ariz.	1,113	1,160	1,380	42,150	43,500	51,700
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500
U.S., All Oranges	124,114	116,635	134,635	5,316,156	5,052,400	5,884,200
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	35,100	31,600	35,500	1,404,000	1,264,000	1,420,000
Seedless	19,250	19,200	23,500	770,000	768,000	940,000
Pink	—	7,300	9,000	—	292,000	360,000
White	—	11,900	14,500	—	476,000	580,000
Other	15,850	12,400	12,000	634,000	496,000	480,000
Texas	2,970	6,800	2,600	118,800	272,000	104,000
Ariz.	2,585	2,260	2,300	83,230	72,300	73,600
Calif., All	2,482	2,640	2,700	82,240	86,600	88,500
Desert Valleys	936	1,240	1,300	30,140	39,700	41,600
Other Areas	1,546	1,400	1,400	52,100	46,900	46,900
U.S., All Grapefruit	43,137	43,300	43,100	1,688,270	1,694,900	1,686,100
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,917	13,800	15,000	575,100	524,000	570,000
Ariz.	4/ 735	540	1,500	4/ 27,900	20,500	57,000
U.S., Lemons	15,064	14,340	16,500	580,680	544,500	627,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	328	310	340	13,120	12,400	13,600
June 1 forecast of 1962 limes	—	—	400	—	—	16,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	329	500	1,000	14,818	22,500	45,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,320	4,900	4,000	194,350	220,000	180,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1960 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,750 tons); California, Valencia, 170,000 boxes (6,375 tons); Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, 10,000 boxes (340 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons- 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines-90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time averages.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, June 1 1/ (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average: 1951-60	1961	1962
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/			
Calif.	80	81	77
Fla.			
Temple	--	74	62
Other	--	61	62
Texas	62	78	3/
Ariz.	74	81	50
La.	65	90	3/
Total Above Varieties	--	--	--
VALENCIA:			
Calif.	81	77	81
Fla.	69	69	66
Texas	58	75	3/
Ariz.	78	84	55
Total, Valencia	--	--	--
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	81	79	79
Fla.	69	65	64
Texas	61	77	3/
Ariz.	76	82	53
La.	65	90	3/
U.S., All Oranges	72	69	--

Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average: 1951-60	1961	1962
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	63	59	61
Seedless	65	61	61
Other	62	57	61
Texas	56	73	3/
Ariz.	79	86	60
Calif., All	81	75	73
D.V.	82	64	73
Other	80	82	73
U.S., All Grapefruit	63	62	--
LEMONS:			
Calif.	78	75	73
Ariz.	67	79	36
U.S. Lemons	78	75	72
LIMES:			
Fla.	72	60	76
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	--	62	64
TANGERINES:			
Fla.	63	58	67

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not evaluated due to carryover effect of January freeze.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS, PRUNES, ALMONDS AND WALNUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	183,600	230,000	180,000	150,000
Washington	12,230	2/ 10,200	2/ 8,500	11,000
Utah	5,780	2,900	2,800	2,500
United States	201,610	243,100	191,300	163,500
PLUMS:				
California	80,800	2/ 82,000	2/ 87,000	78,000
PRUNES: 3/				
California	150,000	139,000	139,000	140,000
ALMONDS:				
California	45,090	53,000	66,400	45,000
WALNUTS:				
California	67,900	70,300	61,200	80,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1960-California, 5,000; 1961-Washington, 200; California, 17,000.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1960-530; 1961-1,200; Plums, California, 1960-2,000; 1961-2,000.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition June 1 Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Percent	Percent	Percent
PLUMS:			
Michigan	64	68	54
PRUNES:			
Idaho	72	69	51
Washington	65	79	86
Oregon	57	42	70
OTHER CROPS:			
California			
Figs	84	94	86
Florida			
Avocados	56	53	80

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sweet Varieties:				
N. Y.	4,640	3,700	5,000	4,900
Pa.	1,020	500	1,100	1,300
Mich.	10,650	14,000	14,000	16,000
3 Great Lakes States	16,310	18,200	20,100	22,200
Mont.	1,436	1,400	2,000	1,500
Idaho	2,282	1,600	2,000	1,600
Colo.	605	120	1,100	650
Utah	3,210	1,200	1,900	2,000
Wash.	16,240	2/11,000	2/21,200	19,200
Oreg.	21,230	12,800	25,500	27,000
Calif.	26,280	24,000	27,500	29,000
7 Western States	71,283	52,120	81,200	80,950
United States	3/87,876	3/70,520	101,300	103,150
Sour Varieties 4/:				
Mont.	268	10	570	90
Idaho	990	830	1,100	1,400
Colo.	1,410	700	2,300	1,300
Utah	2,250	2,800	2,300	3,500
Wash.	1,900	1,100	500	1,100
Oreg.	3,400	3,700	5,300	5,600
6 Western States	10,218	9,140	12,070	12,990

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1960 - Sweet Cherries, California, 500.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1960 - 600; 1961 - 900.

3/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

4/ The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 20.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Ohio	19,900	23,200	24,900	17,500	22,400	21,600	13.4	14.6	14.2
Mich.	73,800	69,400	76,600	65,200	67,900	72,200	12.8	13.9	16.3
Wis.	10,000	7,000	7,100	8,400	5,900	5,700	10.9	9.3	11.4
Minn.	68,700	81,200	98,400	64,500	80,800	97,200	11.2	12.6	12.9
N. Dak.	35,600	42,600	47,800	33,200	42,400	46,900	11.0	13.3	12.6
S. Dak.	5,300	6,800	10,400	4,900	6,200	9,200	12.2	12.1	10.2
Nebr.	61,200	69,300	83,300	57,100	68,700	77,700	14.7	17.8	14.9
Kans.	7,600	9,200	10,800	6,800	9,000	10,300	12.1	17.1	15.7
Mont.	53,100	61,600	68,200	50,800	60,500	60,600	14.0	13.9	14.7
Idaho	84,100	97,600	125,100	78,800	94,900	117,900	19.4	18.3	19.3
Wyo.	36,700	42,500	53,700	34,800	41,500	51,600	14.4	15.3	13.7
Colo.	136,600	157,100	174,000	125,700	155,100	167,000	16.2	17.8	14.4
Utah	31,100	32,900	25,400	29,200	31,600	22,700	15.5	17.0	14.2
Wash.	29,900	37,900	55,200	28,700	37,500	54,500	22.8	20.9	23.7
Oreg.	18,600	20,900	21,200	17,600	20,300	20,600	23.3	23.2	23.2
Calif. 1/	189,700	211,500	241,200	161,000	206,600	235,700	20.2	20.3	18.6
Other States 2/	6,600	6,300	5,500	5,800	5,900	5,400	14.7	16.1	17.4
U. S.	868,300	977,000	1,128,800	810,100	957,200	1,076,800	16.4	17.2	16.4
				Other States 2/					
Ill.	1,910	1,670	1,350	1,720	1,570	1,470	17.8	18.9	23.5
Iowa	1,300	1,430	1,600	1,140	1,420	1,600	11.0	12.7	14.4
Texas	1,850	1,760	2,140	1,720	1,730	2,140	16.5	18.8	16.1
N. Mex.	880	840	210	740	650	210	8.8	11.1	10.5
Nev.	200	580	—	150	550	—	3/15.6	14.4	—

State	Production			Price per ton 4/		Value of production	
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Ohio	239	328	307	11.50	—	3,772	—
Mich.	839	943	1,178	11.70	—	11,033	—
Wis.	92	55	65	8.40	—	462	—
Minn.	728	1,018	1,258	11.00	—	11,198	—
N. Dak.	371	564	592	11.30	—	6,373	—
S. Dak.	60	75	94	12.80	—	960	—
Nebr	839	1,226	1,155	12.90	—	15,815	—
Kans.	87	154	162	11.30	—	1,740	—
Mont.	710	841	893	12.50	—	10,512	—
Idaho	1,536	1,740	2,272	11.40	—	19,836	—
Wyo.	500	635	706	12.20	—	7,747	—
Colo.	2,036	2,761	2,409	12.40	—	34,236	—
Utah	454	536	323	11.50	—	6,164	—
Wash.	654	782	1,290	11.30	—	8,837	—
Oreg.	412	470	478	10.90	—	5,123	—
Calif. 1/	3,683	4,198	4,388	10.80	—	45,338	—
Other States 2/	85	95	94	10.10	—	963	—
U. S.	13,324	16,421	17,664	11.60	5/10.90	190,109	192,538
				Other States 2/			
Ill.	30.5	29.6	34.6	8.40	—	249	—
Iowa	12.5	18.1	23.0	10.20	—	185	—
Texas	28.0	32.6	34.5	11.30	—	368	—
N. Mex.	6.3	7.2	2.2	11.30	—	81	—
Nev.	2.4	7.9	—	10.10	—	80	—

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring. 2/ Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Season average price received by farmers. Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments, excluding abandonment and deficiency payments, amounted to $2.31 per ton in 1960 and approximately $2.30 in 1961. 5/ Preliminary.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND BEET PULP PRODUCTION 1/

State	Sugar, raw value: Production			Sugar, raw value: Yield per ton of cane or beets			Sugar production, refined basis		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
SUGARCANE:									
Louisiana	432	470	650	166	168	183	405	439	607
Florida	136	160	208	203	206	204	127	150	194
2 State Total	569	630	858	173	177	187	532	589	801
Hawaii	1,022	936	1,092	227	218	228	955	875	1,021
United States	1,591	1,566	1,950	204	199	208	1,487	1,464	1,822
Sugar Beet	1,936	2,450	2/2,318	291	298	2/262	1,809	2,290	2/2,166
Cane and Beet									
United States	3,527	4,016	4,268	---	---	---	3,296	3,754	3,988

State and Product	Unit	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
SUGARCANE PRODUCTS:				
Blackstrap molasses-80° Brix 3/				
Louisiana	1,000 gallons	36,343	37,671	47,264
Florida	1,000 gallons	9,011	9,015	12,803
2 State Total	1,000 gallons	45,354	46,686	60,067
Hawaii	1,000 gallons	50,039	51,008	56,423
United States	1,000 gallons	95,393	97,694	116,490
Edible molasses				
Louisiana	1,000 gallons	3,141	3,379	3,075
United States	1,000 gallons	3,141	3,379	3,075
SUGAR BEET PRODUCTS-United States:				
Molasses	1,000 gallons	55,685	79,079	4/
Pulp				
Molasses	1,000 short tons	379	613	4/
Dried	1,000 short tons	116	152	4/
Wet	1,000 short tons	1,574	1,298	4/

1/ Based on data from Sugar Division, ASCS.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Includes high test molasses made from frozen cane.
4/ Not available.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Cane production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
FOR SUGAR:									
Louisiana	246.4	255.0	277.0	21.3	21.9	25.7	5,223	5,583	7,118
Florida	38.0	48.9	56.2	35.5	31.8	36.2	1,342	1,554	2,036
2 State Total	284.4	303.9	333.2	23.2	23.5	27.5	6,566	7,137	9,154
Hawaii	105.7	103.6	108.3	85.2	83.0	88.6	8,998	8,601	9,595
United States	390.1	407.5	441.5	---	38.6	42.5	15,564	15,738	18,749
FOR SEED:									
Louisiana	19.4	24.0	22.0	21.3	21.9	25.7	411	526	565
Florida	1.0	1.8	3.9	35.5	31.8	36.2	34	57	141
2 State Total	20.4	25.8	25.9	22.0	22.6	27.3	445	583	706
Hawaii	---	3.3	3.8	---	40.9	39.7	---	135	151
United States	---	29.1	29.7	---	24.7	28.9	---	718	857
FOR SUGAR AND SEED:									
Louisiana	265.8	279.0	299.0	21.3	21.9	25.7	5,634	6,109	7,683
Florida	39.0	50.7	60.1	35.5	31.8	36.2	1,376	1,611	2,177
2 State Total	304.8	329.7	359.1	23.1	23.4	27.5	7,010	7,720	9,860
Hawaii	---	106.9	112.1	---	81.7	86.9	---	8,736	9,746
United States	---	436.6	471.2	---	37.7	41.6	---	16,456	19,606

State	Price per ton 1/		Value of production			
			For sugar		For sugar and seed	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Louisiana	7.16	7.46	39,974	53,100	43,740	57,315
Florida	8.33	8.35	12,945	17,001	13,420	18,178
2 State Total	7.40	7.66	52,919	70,101	57,160	75,493

1/Season average price received by farmers. Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments, excluding abandonment and deficiency payments, amounted to $1.13 per ton in 1960 and approximately $1.19 in 1961.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage harvested: 1961	Acreage harvested: Ind. 1962	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per harv. acre: 1961	Yield per harv. acre: Ind. 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Ind. 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	13.3	9.7	7.3	149	135	160	1,990	1,310	1,168
California	14.4	13.8	14.5	164	265	210	2,337	3,657	3,045
Total	27.7	23.5	21.8	156.8	211.4	193.3	4,327	4,967	4,213
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings	20.2	21.0	20.7	156	190	140	3,098	3,990	2,898
-Other	4.7	3.4	2.3	114	150	120	535	510	276
Texas	1.2	1.0	1.1	60	150	150	58	150	165
Total	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	183.1	138.5	3,691	4,650	3,339
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties	13.8	13.2	11.9	126	155	140	1,735	2,046	1,666
Other Counties	8.2	3.8	3.4	76	115	90	599	437	306
South Carolina	8.8	6.0	3.5	84	85	80	748	510	280
Georgia	1.9	.5	.5	60	67	55	111	34	28
Alabama-Baldwin	17.8	12.4	12.4	108	110	145	1,930	1,364	1,798
-Other	9.1	9.0	7.0	58	100	75	500	900	525
Mississippi	8.4	3.8	3.4	44	50	46	353	190	156
Arkansas	10.1	5.2	4.8	52	63	50	508	328	240
Louisiana	8.2	3.8	3.6	44	52	57	356	198	205
Oklahoma	4.0	1.9	1.8	54	62	52	206	118	94
Texas	9.2	6.0	5.9	54	69	70	480	414	413
Arizona	6.1	10.3	8.5	237	240	230	1,442	2,472	1,955
California	54.1	58.5	43.3	277	325	295	14,866	19,012	12,774
Total	159.8	134.4	110.0	152.1	208.5	185.8	23,833	28,023	20,440
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	8.8	5.0	4.5	72	90	85	591	450	382
Kansas	3.1	2.8	2.5	63	85	80	186	238	200
Delaware	8.1	10.0	9.5	176	225	210	1,492	2,250	1,995
Maryland	3.4	3.1	2.7	111	135	135	378	418	364
Virginia-Eastern Shore	20.0	24.0	21.5	128	170	150	2,578	4,080	3,225
-Norfolk	3.0	1.2	.7	95	150	90	284	180	63
-Other	6.7	4.3	3.8	65	68	65	436	292	247
North Carolina	10.5	6.6	6.7	70	120	80	703	792	536
Georgia	2.5	1.0	1.0	40	50	35	93	50	35
Kentucky	15.2	9.8	9.5	62	65	69	931	637	656
Tennessee	14.2	9.0	8.0	65	83	55	883	747	440
Texas	8.2	12.7	10.5	150	175	170	1,225	2,222	1,785
California	9.9	9.1	8.8	267	345	305	2,641	3,140	2,684
Total	113.6	98.6	89.7	111.3	157.2	140.6	12,423	15,496	12,612

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on hand during May		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During May		Total eggs produced Jan.-May incl.	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,327	3,143	1,928	2,052	64	64	336	338
N.H.	1,411	1,338	1,885	1,891	27	25	142	134
Vt.	669	626	1,900	1,928	13	12	65	62
Mass.	2,680	2,455	1,941	1,978	53	49	263	240
R.I.	326	300	1,888	1,934	6	6	30	29
Conn.	2,897	2,661	1,829	1,897	53	50	268	259
N.Y.	7,926	7,920	1,879	1,934	149	153	730	751
N.J.	9,740	9,490	1,792	1,773	175	168	811	778
Pa.	15,216	14,604	1,931	1,941	294	283	1,437	1,386
N.Atl.	44,192	42,537	1,887	1,904	834	810	4,082	3,977
Ohio	10,450	11,306	1,934	1,984	202	224	988	1,073
Ind.	10,542	10,257	2,003	2,034	211	209	1,063	1,019
Ill.	10,456	10,076	1,990	2,015	208	203	1,016	966
Mich.	6,144	6,146	1,941	1,953	119	120	583	582
Wis.	8,647	8,783	1,934	1,990	167	175	846	863
E.N.Cent.	46,239	46,568	1,962	1,999	907	931	4,496	4,503
Minn.	15,513	14,174	2,012	2,037	312	289	1,604	1,504
Iowa	21,099	20,151	2,068	2,099	436	423	2,202	2,109
Mo.	8,194	8,472	1,996	2,015	164	171	776	798
N.Dak.	2,168	1,994	1,965	2,024	43	40	201	186
S.Dak.	6,754	7,179	2,034	2,065	137	148	675	723
Nebr.	7,941	8,144	2,055	2,102	163	171	817	812
Kans.	5,658	5,322	2,052	2,058	116	110	560	525
W.N.Cent.	67,327	65,436	2,036	2,066	1,371	1,352	6,835	6,657
Del.	682	660	1,755	1,857	12	12	57	56
Md.	1,424	1,276	1,891	1,953	27	25	131	121
Va.	5,345	5,168	1,962	1,962	105	101	492	484
W.Va.	1,772	1,642	1,996	1,972	35	32	159	156
N.C.	9,851	10,542	1,941	1,941	191	205	902	959
S.C.	4,142	4,408	1,928	1,891	80	83	378	401
Ga.	10,876	11,719	1,910	1,897	208	222	991	1,095
Fla.	5,004	5,430	1,990	2,000	100	109	475	523
S.Atl.	39,096	40,845	1,939	1,932	758	789	3,585	3,795
Ky.	4,836	4,286	1,903	1,885	92	81	416	379
Tenn.	4,599	4,878	1,872	1,854	86	90	401	418
Ala.	6,464	7,080	1,916	1,894	124	134	578	628
Miss.	6,464	7,388	1,810	1,804	117	133	529	588
Ark.	5,844	7,179	1,941	2,027	113	146	488	628
La.	2,681	2,870	1,860	1,789	50	51	228	228
Okla.	2,998	2,864	1,990	1,953	60	56	269	258
Texas	12,813	12,886	1,891	1,922	242	248	1,116	1,126
S.Cent.	46,699	49,431	1,893	1,900	884	939	4,025	4,253
Mont.	919	914	1,981	1,965	18	18	91	88
Idaho	1,158	1,118	1,990	2,015	23	23	115	113
Wyo.	266	268	1,972	1,928	5	5	23	24
Colo.	1,362	1,468	1,881	1,894	26	28	119	126
N.Mex.	745	766	1,953	1,906	15	15	63	66
Ariz.	699	787	1,876	1,987	13	16	64	72
Utah	1,334	1,346	2,046	2,030	27	27	133	131
Nev.	69	66	1,906	1,860	1	1	5	5
Wash.	4,549	4,618	1,972	2,015	90	93	446	441
Oreg.	2,676	2,490	2,027	2,006	54	50	265	247
Calif.	27,574	30,519	1,947	1,990	537	607	2,529	2,759
West.	41,351	44,360	1,956	1,991	809	883	3,853	4,072
U.S.	284,904	289,177	1,953	1,972	5,563	5,704	26,876	27,257

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

USDA, Econ. Research Service
9-7-61 Farm Econ. Div.
ML Norman J. Wall

Growth Through Agricultural Progress